

No. XVI. Printing and Kindred Trades.

No. XVII. Engineering. Pt. II.

No. XVIII. Picture Frame Making.

In Reports No. XIII-XVIII, the length of training extends from 1 to 5 years, covering two periods (a) With maintenance; (b) without maintenance. The regulations governing such training are set forth in the form of tables showing schedules for payment of wages and allowances. Within these trades there are processes in which full course of training is less than one year.

No. XIX. Brushmaking Trade.

Periods of training for this trade vary from 1 month to 6 months according to the branch of the trade.

No. XX. Electricity, Power and Light.

Periods of training run from 1 year to 3 years, and include periods with maintenance and without maintenance.

No. XXI. Distributive Trades.

Periods of training vary from 4 months to 12 months.

No. XXII. Lettering.

Length of training 2 years.

12 months with maintenance.

12 months without maintenance.

Scale of wages and allowance set forth

No. XXIII. Pharmacists.

Length of training 3 years.

1 year with maintenance.

2 years without maintenance.

Scale of wages and allowances set forth.

No. XXIV. Hosiery Latch Needles.

Maximum training.

3 months in school with maintenance.

3 months in workshops without maintenance.

No. XXV. Musical Instruments Trade.

Length of training varies from 4 weeks to 3 years according to processes.

Processes requiring longer than 1 year's training include periods with maintenance

and periods without maintenance.

Ministry of Pensions. Instructions and Notes on the Treatment and Training of Disabled

Men. London, 1917, p. 44-46.

The following extract is quoted:—

LENGTH OF TRAINING.

"The period of training in a Technical Institute shall not, without the sanction of the Ministry of Pensions, exceed six months. If a longer period is desired in any case the Local Committee must show that the conditions of the trade require it. It is recognized that certain trades may require a longer period of training and in some of the 'special' trades a longer period may be laid down as one of the conditions under which training may be given.

"* * * * * Similarly restricts the period of training in a factory or workshops to four months. Experience has shown that a shorter period of actual training is often advisable where the man is to continue working under the same employer after training. Here, however, also it is recognized that there are certain trades which may require a longer period, for this the sanction of the Ministry must be obtained.

"In all cases the training given should be of sufficient length to ensure that the disabled man will acquire such degree of skill that he will have a reasonable prospect of permanent employment. Only in exceptional cases should training be given for a shorter period than two months."

Mitchell, Major Robert. What has been done for the training of our disabled sailors and soldiers. In: Inter-Allied Conference on the After-Care of Disabled Men. Reports London, 1918, p. 99-107.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

"After obtaining their discharge from the hospital, the training of the men is usually continued at one of the many technical schools which are distributed throughout the country where the hours of attendance need not exceed thirty per week. After a course of training extending from three to six months, the disabled man is then invariably able to enter the factory and to keep the regular hours of work, which may not have been possible at an earlier stage. The facilities in these institutions are rapidly increasing as the scheme widens its activities, and at the present time the Ministry has sanctioned training in no fewer than 345 technical institutions and agricultural colleges as well as in 513 workshops and factories."